C630

the Carolina Farmer

December, 1953

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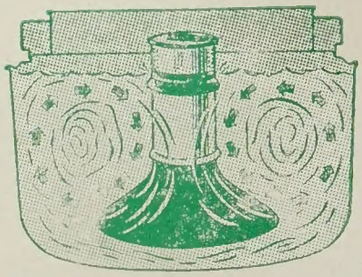
The Church and the Good Earth

— *See Page 7*

NOW-get all the dirt from all the wash with FRIGIDAIRE Live-Water Action!

Frigidaire's "Porcelain Pair"— the only Automatic Washer and matching Electric Dryer with cabinets, tops and drum finished in Lifetime Porcelain.



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For "miracle" fabrics, too. Thorough washing and rinsing plus even suds distribution, water temperature control and flexible operation, make Frigidaire ideal for all fabrics—from cottons and woolens to Dacron, Orlon, Dynel, Nylon.

Your clothes dry faster—many ready for immediate ironing—because Frigidaire's lightning fast Rapidry Spin whirls out up to 20% more water than any other washer! Clothes are lighter, too, and easier to handle. No other damp-drying system—wringer, spinner or squeezer—gets out so much water, so quickly, so safely! See the Frigidaire Automatic Washer and new Filtra-matic Electric Dryer, soon.

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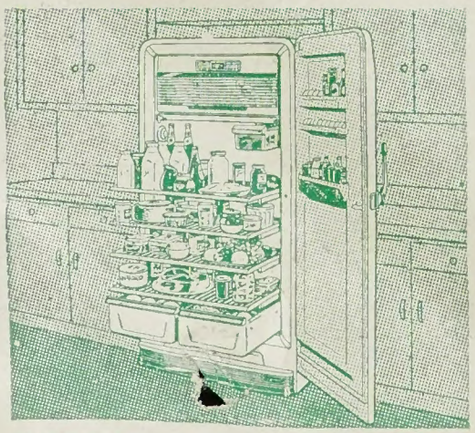

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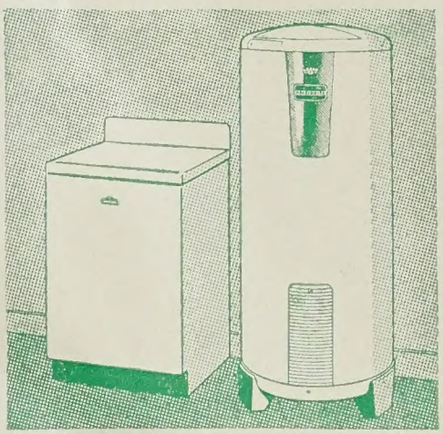

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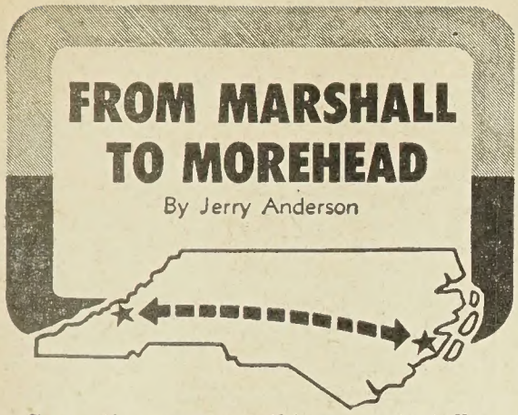
See the wonderful Frigidaire models Arthur Godfrey recommends on his daytime TV and radio show. Visit your Frigidaire Dealer next time you're in town. Or write, Frigidaire Division, General Motors Corporation, Dept. 2180, Dayton 1, O., for free folder. In Canada, Toronto 13, Ont.



Some times we use this space to talk about the stories on the pages that follow. This month, one of the stories prompts us to go to a little farther than that and speak of a lot of pages—the pages, that is, which appeared in *The Carolina Farmer* during 1953.

The story is *The Church and the Good Earth,* which you'll find on page 7. The question is, why does it appear in a publication which is frankly the spokesman of the electric membership corporations of North Carolina? Electricity is not mentioned once in the story, and the church itself isn't even on a cooperative line.

We thought the same question might occur to you. And perhaps you've thought of it before, when you've seen stories on such things as the bookmobile service, college opportunities and rural health. To clear this up, we thought you might like to know something of the editorial policy of this magazine.

First of all, the magazine belongs to you. You own it through your membership in your local electric cooperative. So we try to provide you with information which we think is of interest to you, and which isn't generally available in handy from elsewhere. North Carolina does not have a widely circulated state farm paper; to the extent that we can, we try to fill this need.

Our primary purpose, of course, is to keep you informed of the many events which affect your electric business. We believe an informed membership is the greatest asset any cooperative can have. To accomplish this objective we have preferred to tell the constructive co-op story, rather than to resort to the alternative, easier approach—which is to continually attack your opponents, without offering anything better of your own.

Sometimes, in protecting your interests as we see them, it is necessary to come out swinging with both fists. We have not hesitated to do this in the past, we shall not hesitate to do it again in the future. In the old days, when a man challenged you to a duel, you were entitled to choose the weap-

(Continued on Page 25)

the **Carolina Farmer**

"Covering North Carolina From the Mountains to the Sea"

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

. . . . . For DECEMBER, 1953

JERRY L. ANDERSON, Editor ★ REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES, Hilton Smith, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Richard Hausler, 412 Fifth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

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COVER GIRL could very well be your own daughter on Christmas Eve. By Cobb Shinn.

★★★

News, Tides And Trends

For the North Carolina Farmer

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has proclaimed 1954 marketing quotas on five kinds of tobacco in keeping with referendums among tobacco growers. The crops listed by Benson for quotas are flue-cured, burley, fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco. The quota for flue-cured tobacco next year will be 1,325,000,000 pounds. Burley tobacco will have a quota of 526 million pounds, marking a reduction from the nearly 433 million acres grown this year. Fire-cured tobacco will have a quota of 59,400,000 pounds, an allotment of 50,400 acres. The quota and allotment for dark-cured tobacco will be 24,200,000 pounds and 20,700 acres, respectively. Virginia sun-cured tobacco will be under a quota of 6,257,000 pounds.

* * *

L. T. Weeks, general manager of the Flue-Cured Stabilization Corporation has announced that receipts through November 27 reached 108 million pounds, and that it appears that the Corporation will get at least 140 million pounds from this year's tobacco crop. Receipts have been heaviest in the Old Belt with a total there through November 27 of more than 57 million pounds.

* * *

Guy Cassell, State College Extension Service, sums up the beef situation in the current issue of the monthly extension publication, Tar Heel Farm Economist. The marketing specialist advises that N. C. beef cattle farmers will face a slightly better market year in 1954. Prices for slaughter cattle in 1954 are expected to move slightly above the level of September, 1953, with the usual seasonal and quality variations. Cassell offers three suggestions to the beef cattle farmer: (1) In some sections of the state fattening cattle for slaughter may be used very effectively to market grain and roughage. (2) Start new herds and replace inferior cows with high quality heifers. (3) Because of likely price spreads for finished cattle in 1954, it seems wise to buy quality feeders and fatten them to high quality finish.

* * *

The accent was on youth during the latter part of November and the first part of December, as Tar Heel farm youth brought honors to themselves and their state. Among the state's 4-H Club members winning national honors at the National 4-H Club Congress, held in Chicago November 27 through December 5 are: Bobby Newton, Creedmoor; Hilda Apple, Gibsonville; Nancy Jean Kearns, Farmer; Martha Stevenson, Loray; Nancy Mason, Statesville; Felton Davis, Goldsboro; Betty Lester, Reidsville; Kent Mann, Mebane; Billy Bryan, Bladenboro; Charles Rogers, Wake Forest; Mary Jackson, Mount Airy; Lois Simmons, Elon College; Nancy Mason, Statesville. For the first time, two national citizenship awards, given annually, were won by club members from the same state in a single year: Nancy Mason and Bobby Newton.

* * *

The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service said recently that North Carolina has become the leading producer of lespedeza seed in the nation this year. The agency said the state forged ahead of Missouri with estimated production of 25,560,000 pounds of lespedeza seed.

* * *

North Carolina farmers can boost their income from corn by harvesting early and selling at the peak of the market year, according to a farm market expert. John Curtis, farm marketing specialist for the State College Extension Service, brings all facts concerning the marketing of corn together in a booklet entitled, "Time to Sell?" The booklet is available to North Carolina farmers upon request to the State Extension Service or from their farm agents.

* * *

In the same publication, Curtis advised N. C. livestock farmers that they can look for little, if any, change in feed prices next year. Although the nation as a whole produced ample feed grains and hay this summer, the supply in North Carolina is likely to remain short as a result of this summer's severe drought.

* * *

An up-to-date booklet, "Raising Beef Cattle," (Extension Circular No. 268) has been prepared by the N. C. Extension Service for farmers planning a small or even big beef herds in the near future. It contains the latest information on dozens of beef raising topics, but the main divisions are devoted to establishing the beef herd, feeding, management, marketing, and controlling diseases and parasites. The booklet may be had on request to the Department of Agricultural Information, N. C. State College, Raleigh.

MAIL BOX

To the Editor:

I want to congratulate you and your staff on the fine job you are doing with the *Carolina Farmer*. Your article in the November issue concerning the Telephone Program is fine.

WALTER E. FULLER,
Administrative Assistant
N. C. Rural Electrification Authority.
Raleigh.

To the Editor:

We don't have to tell you that the 1953 State Fair was the most successful in the 100-year history of the event which annually serves as a "show-window" for North Carolina accomplishments and resources. You, and your organization and associates, helped to make it the biggest and finest event ever held in the State from the standpoint of attendance, participation and interest.

Please accept the gratitude of the Fair Management for your cooperation and the splendid services of your staff. Convey to all who participated in your coverage of the Fair not only my personal thanks and those of John Fox, our Public Relations Director, but also the appreciation of the people of North Carolina and our many out-of-state visitors. They expressed their gratitude for the information you supplied about the educational, inspirational, and recreational attractions by attending and participating in greater numbers than ever before.

It is our hope that the Fairgrounds, and especially the new Arena, will be used the year 'round for the agricultural, industrial, commercial, educational, cultural, and recreational betterment of North Carolina. Your continued support will be appreciated in helping us to render this service.

J. S. DORTON, Manager,
N. C. State Fair.
Raleigh.

To the Editor:

We are very proud of our rural electric cooperative. More power to you.

MRS. H. C. WOOTEN.
Clarkton.

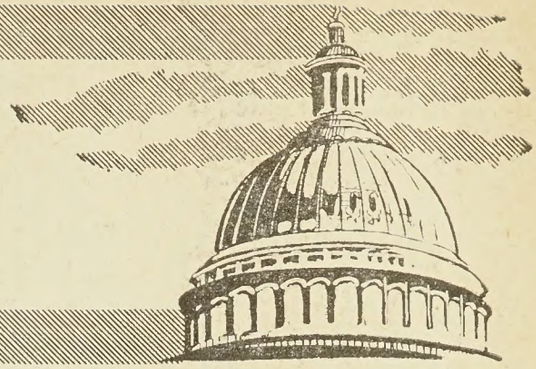
To the Editor:

I think your magazine is just grand. It contains so many helpful articles for the farmer and the homemaker.

MRS. JOHN B. HELMS.
Rt. 1, Peachland.

William S. Roberts

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON



Last January, officials of rural electric systems from throughout the nation sounded a warning that "certain vested interests have advanced plans and proposals which . . , would result in the virtual dismantling of the Federal government." They were particularly uneasy because demands, mostly by big business executives, had already been made for sale of TVA along with public lands, and that the Rural Electrification Administration might be abolished along with other government lending agencies which were under attack.

About the same time, the private power trust undertook its most expensive, unrestrained propaganda assault on the Federal power program in history. Since the Insull scandal and the Black expose of the power trust itself, no such undisguised attempt to seize back a complete monopoly over the nation's electric power resources has been dared. Farmer's rural electric systems —and their Federal power sources— are among the spoils the power trust hopes to reap from this campaign.

Objectives of the Power Trust

Hurling names, charging Congressional appropriations for river development are "bribery," and resurrecting philosophies advocated by President Chester A. Arthur 70 years ago, the declared primary objective of the power trust is to take over hydroelectric dams built by the Federal government. Low-cost power from these dams is a bargaining weapon as well as a source of supply for rural electrics. There are no signs that the power trust will settle for any limited objectives, such as taking preference status away from rural electric systems, obtaining long-term contracts for Federal power or taxing rural electric co-ops and municipalities out of business. With the dams under their control, private power companies know everything will fall into their hands like ripe fruit—the hydro power, the co-ops and the nation's river resource riches.

These are facts which can be documented from propaganda pamphlets and memoranda which have been issued by power company groups since the first of this year.

The Men On the "Task Force"

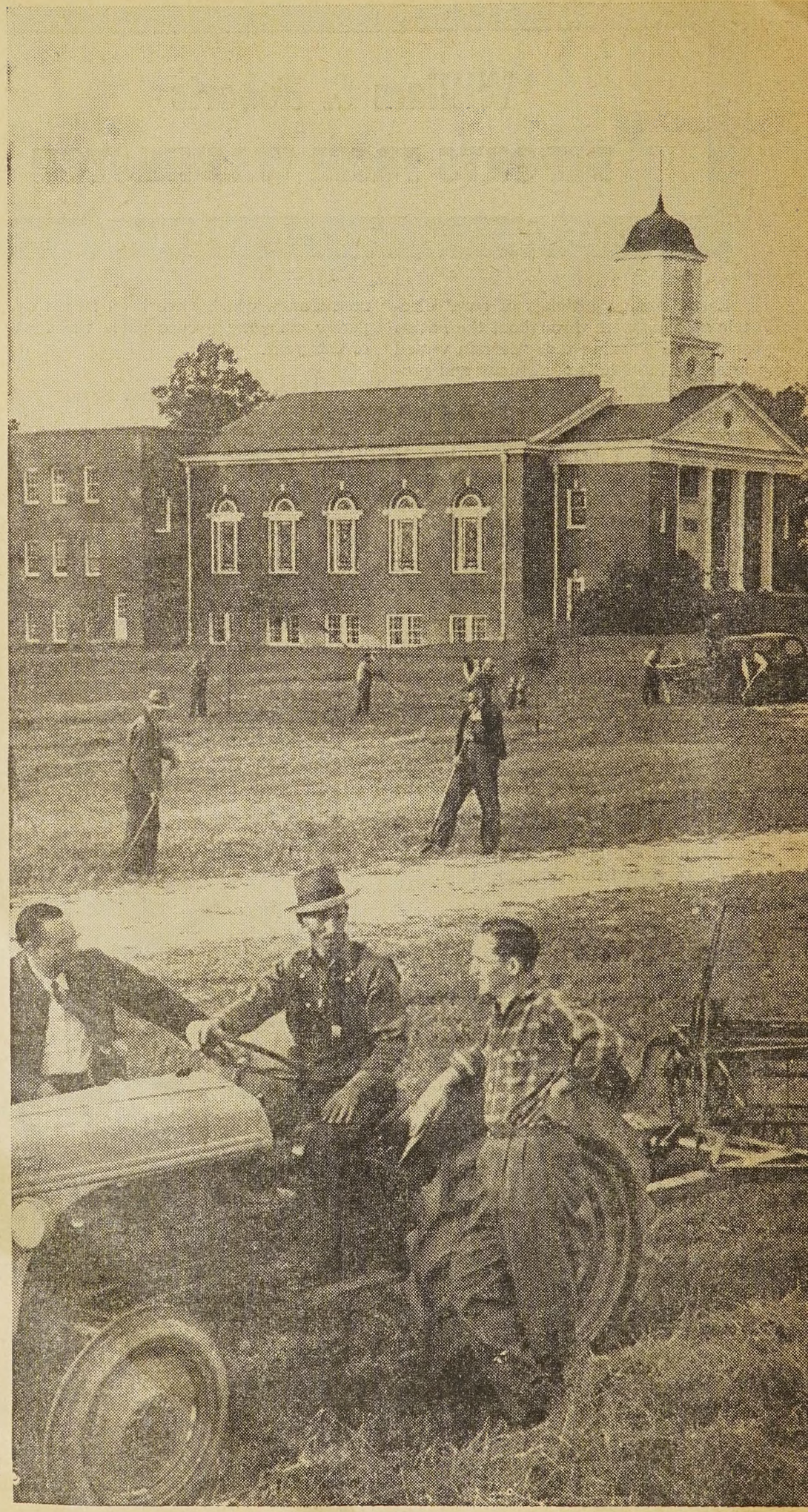
Now the added fact that a "task force" appointed to carry out the new Hoover Commission study of government power activities is absolutely without forceful representation of the public power viewpoint or rights of farmers' electric systems has increased fears that the power trust's new campaign may be successful. Several members of the task force have publicly advocated that generating facilities in Federal dams be turned over to private utilities. Former President Hoover himself, of course, has already told the nation he favors "taking the government out of the power business."

Add to that the new statement by former defense mobilizer Charles E. Wilson that TVA not only should but can be taken over by formation of a Wall Street "TVA Power Company" through a simple "bookkeeping transaction, financially speaking." Along with this, Wilson pointed out, private owners of TVA would have to be permitted to boost rates, which he favors, no matter how great, in order to drive the Federal government out. The consequences on rural electrification costs are obvious.

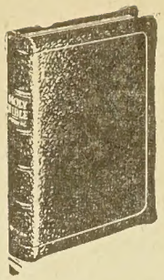
Meantime, the power trust continues to smear its foes as "the advocates of Socialism, government ownership, and

(Continued on Page 18)

Next year be more careful with your Christmas decorations — don't put electric toys or cotton under the tree. Then this wouldn't happen.
—Santa



OLIVE CHAPEL CHURCH near Apex has a long record of distinguished service to its community. Though none of its members are wealthy, the church has twice given automobiles to its ministers, once sent one of them to Europe, and presented a choir director with a grand piano when he retired after 20 years of service. In a poll of 100,000 Protestant ministers, it was voted one of the 18 greatest churches in America. Church property includes the beautiful edifice shown here, a community house, a parsonage, a sexton's home and a baseball field. Willis Bennett (right of tractor) is the present minister. At left is Garland Hendricks, a former minister who is chaplain of the State Grange.



The Church And The Good Earth

Olive Chapel Baptist Church near Apex has been named one of the 12 greatest churches in America. It earned this distinction by gearing its progressive program, which includes baseball and conservation, directly to the needs of the people in its rural area

IN 1950, THE Olive Chapel Baptist Church near Apex was named in a poll of 100,000 Protestant ministers as one of the 12 greatest churches in America. It was one of only four rural churches so honored, and the distinction focused the eyes of the Christian world on the tiny crossroads community in rural Wake County.

The poll was conducted by *Christian Century,* one of the most influential religious magazines in the world. In an article on Olive Chapel, *Christian Century* asked "What does it take to make a great rural church?", and answered its question in this way:

A distinguished record of Christian achievement would help, and Olive Chapel Baptist Church . . . has that. A model program of current development, a strong membership and a highly trained ministry would be assets, and Olive Chapel has those. A deep and steadfast devotion would be essential, and this church has that, together with a sturdy independence which makes it work out its own problems in its own way. It does not have an unusually large, wealthy or influential membership; it lacks a big staff, a cathedral-like shrine. But no vistor to Olive Chapel will wonder long why the ministers of this country named it as one of the four great rural churches of America. . .

What does it take to make a great rural church? We would not presume to set forth standards either for evaluating or building such a church. But we would suggest that the influence of a church, as mirrored by its members, should be considered. In this respect the *American Magazine* has said of Olive Chapel:

There is not an illiterate child of school age in the community, not a pauper in the vicinity; only four tenant families hold membership in the church and no neighbor in sickness is neglected. Temperance and morality are definite parts of this church's constructive program . . . Its program is both sacred and practical.

Why is Olive Chapel so outstanding among the thousands of other rural churches? We are sure that part of the answer lies in the simple fact that for generations it has recognized that it IS a rural church serving rural people. Its program recognizes the environmental differences in urban and rural life, and is fashioned to provide services which rural people need but are unable to secure elsewhere. Thus the church is, for example, the hub of the recreational activity of the community.

Kinship of Church and Members

This kinship of church and member is best manifested in the interest the church takes in local farming practices. The Grange is very popular in the community, and meets in the church-owned community house, with the pastor serving as chaplain. This year the church and the Grange jointly sponsored a "soil conservation week," an event that will be carried out annually.

The "week" began on Sunday night with a youth program and ran through the following Sunday. One night there was an open Grange meeting at which experts gave soil conservation demonstrations; then there was a children's night to instill early in the minds of those who would someday own the land the necessity of conserving it; one day a caravan took Olive Chapel people on a tour to witness demonstrations of the wise use of grasses, contour plowing, timber thinning, conservation of wildlife and even the proper fertilization of fish ponds. On Sunday the minister preached a sermon entitled "The Good Earth and Man's Responsibility."

The minister, Willis Bennett, is an enlightened and progressive young man who believes rural community life should revolve around the church. He is very much aware of the proud history of Olive Chapel, but he is far from awed by it. In conversation he emphasizes that Olive Chapel was recognized as an outstanding church long before he assumed its pastorate. But a careful review of the current church program is convincing evidence that he is an able successor to a series of outstanding ministers.

What is this program which draws the people of the Olive Chapel community so close to their church?

For one thing there is the institution known as "Family Night". Six times each year church families bring food baskets to the church lawn or community house for a large picnic supper. After the meal they enjoy a recreational program planned by a special church committee. The minister says he has no part at all in planning or executing these occasions; all he does is attend and enjoy them.

Throughout the year various church and Sunday school groups have suppers and socials, but the most unique of these is the stag supper prepared by the men's Sunday school class. On these nights the men prepare their own supper, which might consist of anything from barbecue to chicken-in-the-basket.

Recognizing the scarcity of recreational activities in their rural community, the members of the church have organized a baseball league and annually field two teams, senior and jun-

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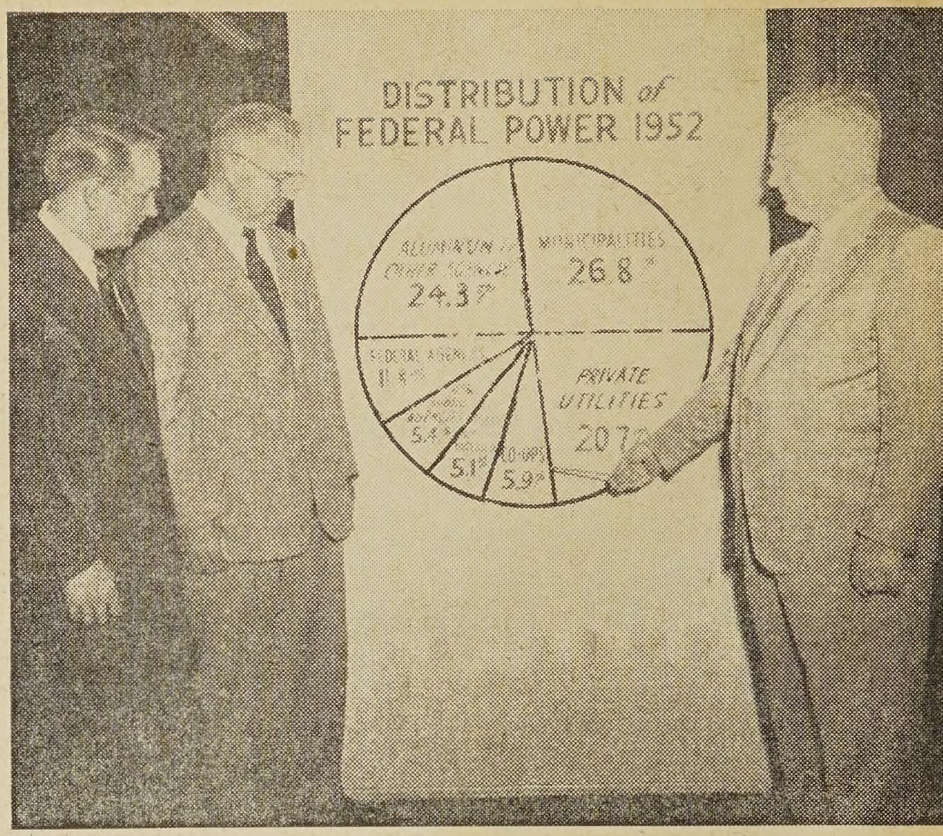
The principles that have electrified rural America

(Part 2 of a 4-Part Series)

NON-PROFIT OPERATION

The cooperative form of organization proved ideal for the job of taking power to the farms of 170,000 North Carolinians

By WILLIAM T. CRISP



Source and cost of wholesale power greatly influence rates paid by co-op members. Here C. L. Ballance (right) points out co-op's share of federal power in 1952 to William T. Crisp (left) and D. J. Dalton.

Combine the annual operating reports of North Carolina's 32 electric membership corporations and there emerges the picture of one of the state's largest and most important industries:

Assets will amount to something like $70 million. Liabilities will be $60 to $65 million. Annual revenues will approach the $12 million mark, with yearly expenditures amounting to perhaps a million dollars less.

This financial picture, thus far, is no different from that of many large corporate industries. But a closer look at this "combined" operating report will reveal two rather unusual facts: First, the sole "stockholders" of this vast enterprise are the 170,000 users of its one sales product—electric service.

And second, despite its many assets and million-dollar revenues, this business *does not, for itself, earn any profits whatever.*

Incredible? Yes, but nearly 1000 electric cooperatives throughout the nation have been operating on the non-profit principle for over 17 years. And they have done so successfully. Why? And—more important from a practical viewpoint—how?

The answer to the first question is written indelibly in the history of American rural development. In 1935, 44 years after they first began operating, the nation's profit-motivated power and light companies had still not extended electric service to rural people. It had become apparent that if farmers were to obtain electricity at all, they would have to form their own business organizations and conduct them on some principle free from the conventional conflict between consumer needs and profit-seeking investment. The organization which they chose was the cooperative, the principle they adopted was non-profit operation.

That they chose the right business form and adopted the wisest operating principle is attested by the fact that, whereas in 1935 less than four Tar Heel farm families in 100 had electricity, today only six in 100 do not have this service. Electric membership corporations now serve the power needs of about half the state's rural population. That the commercial power and light companies have extended service to the other, more thickly settled half is due in large extent to the competitive influence which the cooperatives have had on these companies' operations.

The Consumers are the Owners

In a nation which, in many respects, has become great and strong because of the profit-making incentive, there are many today who fail to perceive the abiding idea which has motivated non-profit electric service. They overlook that first, rather unique fact which affects the make-up of electric membership corporations: The members—or owners, stockholders or investors, call them what one will—are solely the people who buy the service. There is therefore no conflict between those who set the rates and those who pay them: They are one and the same group of people.

(Those who mistakenly label such enterprises as "socialistic" should remember that city residents, through operation of electric and other public service systems, have honored this principle for over a century.)

But how, practically speaking, does such a large industry manage to operate without profits and not go in the red? This question is inevitable, since a business simply cannot gauge its revenues and expenses so as to break exactly even on a yearly or any other basis.

In order to operate in the black and yet on a non-profit basis, an electric membership corporation establishes rates which are *low enough* to make electricity available to its members at a reasonable price, yet *high enough* to assure a small margin of revenues over expenses. Since the establishment of such rates involves an element of guesswork, the desired result is not always achieved. Occasionally, a cooperative will take in less revenues than are necessary to pay expenses. In that event, future revenues must be sufficient to wipe out the red figure.

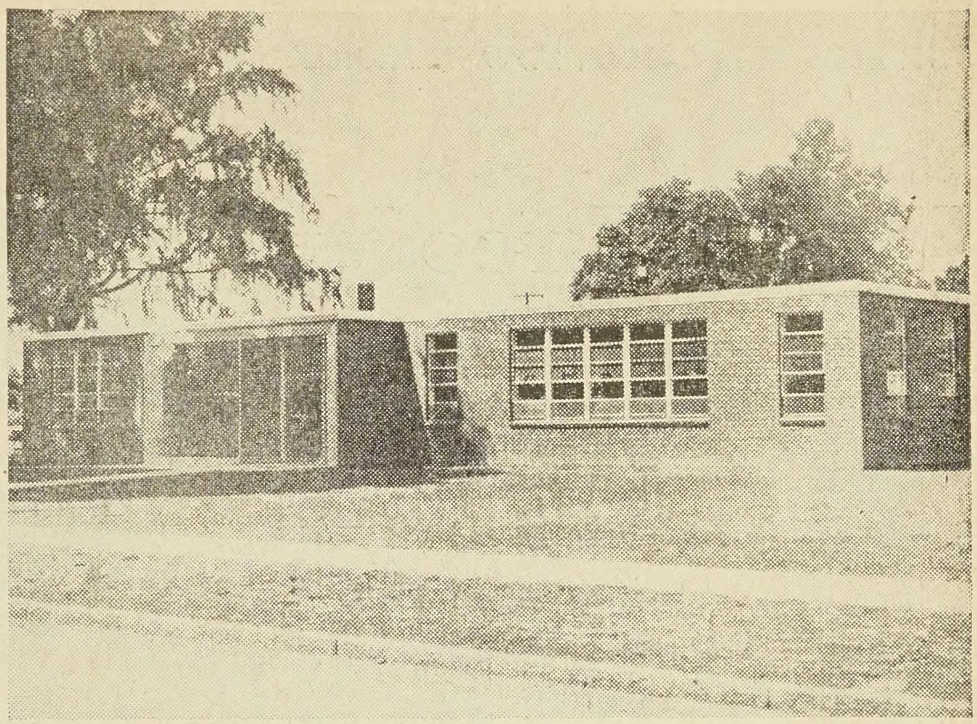
Conversely, a cooperative may in a given year realize a higher-than-desired margin. If such a result recurs regularly, rates are lowered.

But if non-profit service is to be a reality, those margins which a cooperative does realize—whether large or

small—must somehow be refunded to the members who have paid them. How is this refunding carried out?

Ordinarily, the method employed for refunding margins is what is called the "capital credits plan". By this plan each member agrees that his portion of any margins realized may be used by the cooperative as capital (to pay off REA loans), with the understanding that the same will be returned to him in cash as soon as the co-op's total capital equals 40 per cent of the value of the electric system itself. Thus, if a cooperative had realized a five per cent margin, a member who paid in a total of $100.00 would be credited with $5.00 and that amount would be returned to him in cash when it became possible for the co-op to make refunds.

Three objectives are achieved by this plan: First, each member is assured of receiving non-profit, or cost-of-service, electricity; second ,the cooperative is assured of sufficient capital to purchase (that is, to pay off loans used to purchase) its electric system; and third, the cooperative is assured continuously of maintaining a financial structure stable enough to withstand possible periods of recession.



Convincing evidence of the soundness of the cooperative principle in electrifying the countryside is the stable position of the co-ops. Almost all of them have spacious new headquarters buildings. Sbown above is the office of South River EMC at Dunn. Below, a Blue Ridge EMC lineman shows Ed Yates how to read his meter. Self-meter-reading has saved cooperatives thousands of dollars, is one reason for their almost phenomenal success. In some areas members compute own bills.

Margins Used as Advance Payments

Some cooperatives have treated margin refunds somewhat differently. They apply margins as **advance** payments on REA loans, thus reducing interest payments on those loans and returning the benefits to members in the form of lower rates sooner than would have otherwise been possible. This method may, of course, be followed whether a cooperative has adopted the capital credits plan or not.

It has already been pointed out that the non-profit nature of these electric businesses has been a vital force in determining both their initial organization and their continuing success. It is appropriate to state, however, that their non-profit operation has also been **a** matter of legal necessity.

In providing for the formation of these cooperatives, the North Carolina General Assembly specified that the purpose of their operations must be to extend non-profit electricity to rural people.

That these businesses themselves do not make profits, however, is not to suggest that they have not proved to be highly profitable to both their members and the public at large. Non-profit electricity has enabled the state's farmers to obtain both household conveniences and work-saving equipment—equipment which has made farming not only less back-breaking, but far more produc-

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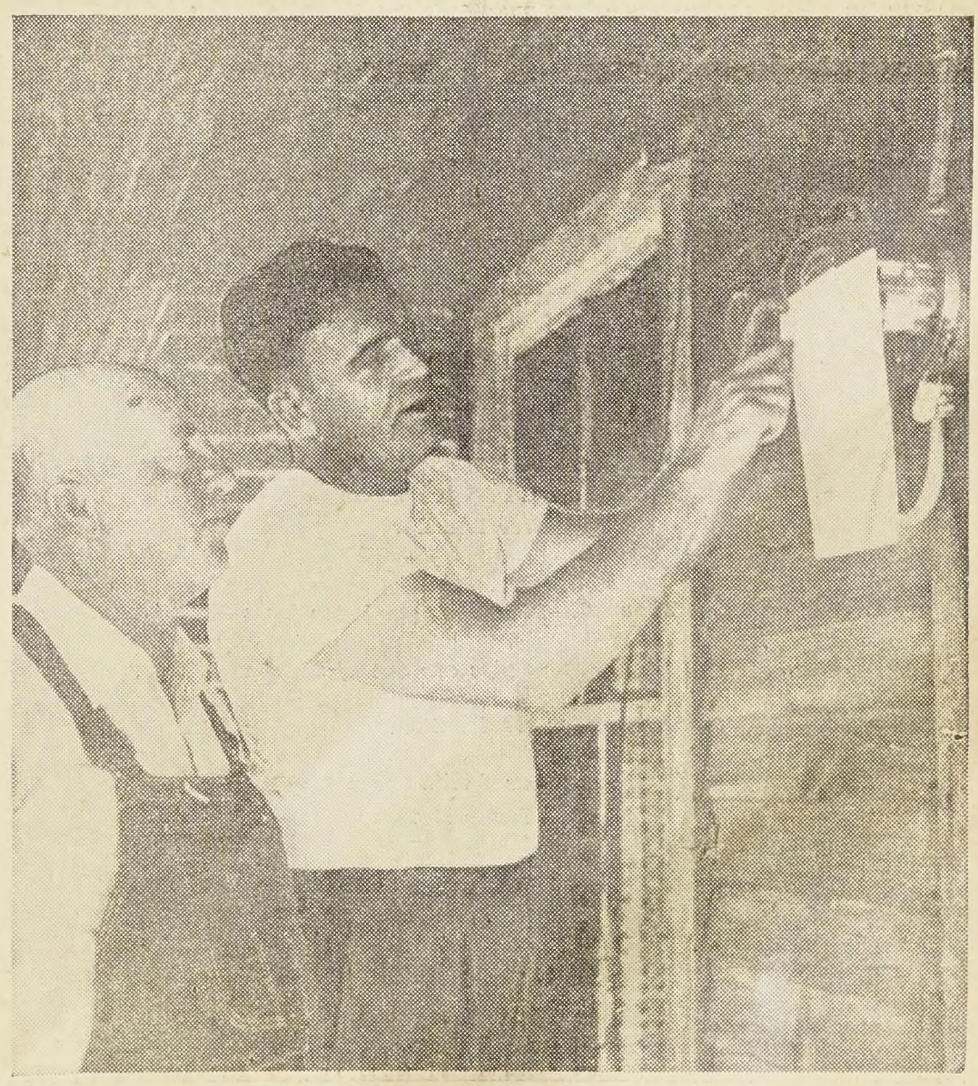
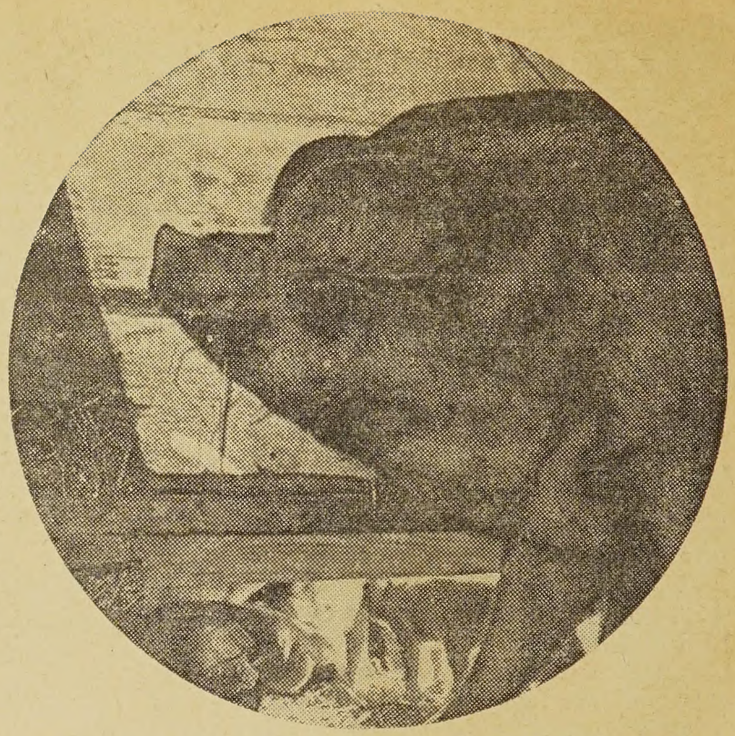


FOR PIGS AND LAMBS, TWO TYPES OF

Electric Brooders

Hover or heat lamp, either will reduce losses in young livestock and provide an effective method of increasing meat and wool production



Here an infrared brooder has been constructed in the corner of a farrowing pen. Partition protects pigs from crushing by the sow, heat lamp keeps them from chilling.

Each year 30 to 40 percent of the pigs farrowed and 15 to 30 percent of the lambs dropped are lost because of crushing, cold weather, dampness, disowning, malnutrition and other causes. At least half of these losses can be prevented by the use of electric light and heat at the time of the animals' birth and for the first two weeks of their lives. And since sows and ewes must be kept and fed during the winter months, the loss of young animals is also a waste of feed.

It follows, then, that the reduction of losses in young livestock is the fastest, cheapest, and most effective method of increasing meat, wool, and leather production.

And the most effective way to reduce losses is to use inexpensive, easily-constructed electric brooders. These brooders provide protection against both freezing and crushing at farrowing time. The farmer can choose between two types, either of which he can build for himself.

One is the hover-type brooder, long a favorite on many North Carolina farms. These brooders can be built of wood or metal (wood is cheaper, easier, almost as good), in triangular shape for fitting into the corner of the usual farrowing pen. It is equipped with a regular 100-watt inside frosted incandescent electric bulb.

The incandescent bulb should be fitted in a reflecter with a white lining which has a diameter of as least 14 inches (see materials for the hover brooder on the next page). *Do not use a heat lamp in a hover brooder because there is danger of starting a fire in the bedding.* The ordinary 100-watt bulb will provide all the heat necessary.

The extension cord to the brooder would be the heavy-duty type. Lightweight cords are more likely to become worn and frayed, resulting in a short that would burn out the fuse or start a fire. Many farmers build a fence on the top of the brooder to prevent the sow from rooting the lamp reflector out of position or chewing the extension cord.

When constructed, the brooder box should be securely fastened in place to prevent the sow from rooting it out of position. Follow the construction detail so that the pig-brooder box will be rugged enough to withstand anything the sow might do to break it up.

If you choose the hover-type brooder, you will find the following suggestions helpful for getting best results:

Place the brooder and sow in a pen at least one day before farrowing and have the lamp on at least one day before the pigs arrive. This warms the floor and the litter or bedding.

In very cold weather block the brooder entrance for several hours after the pigs are first placed in it. The pigs will then get warm and dry quickly. After they have been let out a time or two to nurse and returned to the brooder, they will learn to find their way back without help.

Keep the lamp burning continuously for 10 days to two weeks. In the mountains it may be necessary to keep the heat on longer and to use a 150-

QUICK COMPARISON OF THE TWO TYPES

Hover Brooder

Advantages:

1. *Holds the body heat of the pigs.*
2. *Cost of current is small—25c to 75c per litter for a 10-day brooding period.*
3. *Provides a safe nest where pigs are out of sows' way.*

Disadvantages:

1. *Requires more lumber for construction.*
2. *Costs more to build.*
3. *More difficult to sterilize if used with succeeding litters.*

Heat Lamp Brooder

Advantages:

1. *Quick and easy to install—low initial cost.*
2. *Same equipment can be used for brooding pigs, lambs or chickens.*
3. *Heat lamps keep the bedding drier.*

Disadvantages:

1. *Heat stops immediately if lamp is out.*
2. *Cost of current is twice that of hover brooders.*
3. *No box or hover to hold the body heat of the pigs.*

watt incandescent lamp during extremely cold weather.

Make a brooder for each sow. Otherwise you may be short of brooders if several sows farrow within a few hours time.

You will be wise to use a new lamp in the brooder each year, even if the old one is still burning. This will prevent lamp failures during the brooding period.

The hover-type brooder is, of course, completely enclosed except for the pig opening in the front. Thus the natural body heat of the pigs is conserved and helps warm them.

The other electric brooder is the heat lamp type. It can be constructed in a very short time and is especially well suited for the relatively mild North Carolina winters.

To make this brooder, you simply nail together a stout board partition four or five feet wide, and about 30 inches high. Fasten the partition securely across a sheltered corner of your farrowing pen, allowing 12 inches clearance above the floor for the pigs to get under. Then install a 125-watt heat lamp behind the partition and 30 inches above the floor. Plug in the cord and you have a serviceable brooder.

Heat Lamp Safeguards

There are, however, a few recommendations that should be followed. The heat lamps, for example, are made of both hard and soft glass. The hard-glass lamp resists breakage if drops of water or other liquid strike the lamp while it is hot. The soft-glass lamp is cheaper, but it breaks easily if liquids are splashed on it. A stamp in the center of each lamp indicates the kind of glass it is made of; for brooding purposes, you will be wise to spend a little more for the hard-glass lamp.

It is also desirable to place a wire screen, such as ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth, around the lamp to keep animals or objects from touching or breaking it. In case of breakage, the screen will also prevent the hot broken glass and the white-hot electric element from falling to the floor.

All heat lamps should be used with plain porcelain sockets which do not have pull chains or thumb switches. The lamp should be turned on and off by plugging in or removing the extension cord from a locking-type convenience outlet.

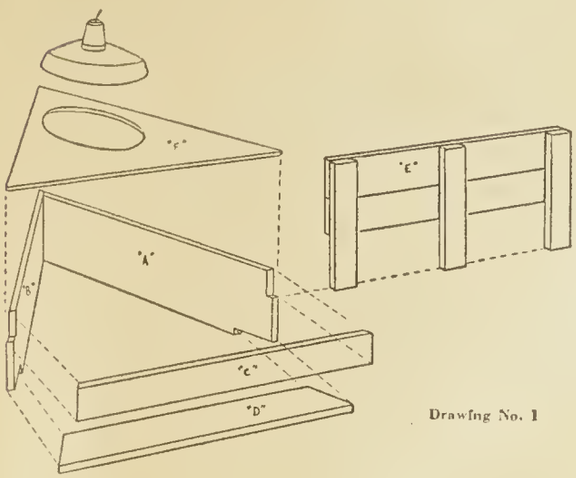
(Continued on Page 25)

How To Build A HOVER-TYPE Pig Brooder

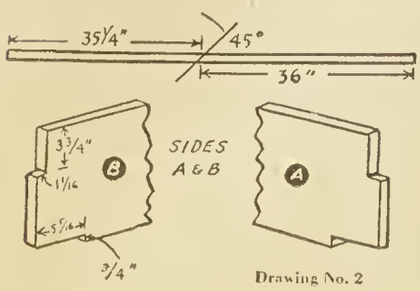
LUMBER	CUT TO—	TO MAKE—
One piece 1" x 12" x 6'	One piece 1" x 12" x 36" One piece 1" x 12" x 35¼"	Sides A and B.
One piece 1" x 4" x 10'		
One piece 1" x 6" x 10'	Two pieces 1" x 4" x 60"	Crossties C and D.
One piece 1" x 4" x 5'	Two pieces 1" x 6" x 51"	Guardrail E.
One triangular piece ½" plyboard or other rigid material as available.	Three pieces 1" x 4" x 20" 36" x 36" x 51"	Guardrail braces.
One piece 2" x 4" x 6'	Two pieces 2" x 4" x 20" Two pieces 2" x 4" x 12"	Top F. Cleats to hold brooder in place. Cleats to nail guardrail and keep in place.

OTHER MATERIALS

One strip hardware cloth, ½" mesh, 16" x 16".
¼-pound 6d common nails.
Wire staples, twelve, ½"long.
¼-pound 8d common nails.
14" RLM enameled reflector, cakepan, lard pail, or other available metal painted white for reflecting. Do not use reflectors less than 14" in diameter or less than 8" deep to bottom of lamp receptacle.
100- or 150-watt lamp as required.
10-foot heavy-duty types rubber-covered extension cord and locking adapter plug.
1 double convenience outlet, locking type, to fit extension-cord plug.
Tools: Light clawhammer, hand saw, tin cutters, steel square, keyhole saw.



Drawing No. 1



Drawing No. 2

CUT YOUR LUMBER

Cut the 1" x 12" x 6' board diagonally at 45° angle, in such a way as to make two boards A and B (see drawing 1). The longer edge of B must be 36" and the longer edge of A must be 35¼". The opposite end of each board must be square. Notch beveled end of each piece at 45° angle, as shown in drawing 2.

Cut the 1"x4"x10' board into two 60" cross ties. Fit the cross into notches cut in the sides of A and B. Corners are then cut off flush with the sides to give a finished job.

Cut guardrail into two pieces, each 1" x 6" x 52".

Cut three uprights to brace guardrail from 1" x 4" x 5' piece of lumber.

From the corner opposite the long side of the triangular plyboard, or other rigid board, draw a line to the middle of the long side.

Place the 14" reflector so that it is centered on this line but only 6" from the long edge of the top. Draw a circle around the reflector. Cut out this 14" circle, using a keyhole saw or other cutting device. The reflector should fit down into this hole tightly and rest on the hardware cloth which is stapled to the under side of the plyboard top.

THEN ASSEMBLE YOUR BROODER

Set up sides A and B. The square end of the 1" x 12" x 35¼" board A must be butted at right angles against the side of the board B, at its square end. Nail the sides together with 8d common nails.

Fit and nail cross ties into the notches cut in beveled end of pieces A and B. Saw off protruding ends flush with the sides.

Fit the roof into place as indicated. Nail to sides and top front brace with 6d common nails.

Staple the hardware cloth to the under side of the roof, covering the 14" hole.

Insert the lamp assembly and reflector in roof hole so that lamp cannot move.

Assemble guardrail from the three 1" x 4" x 20" pieces and the 1" x 6" x 52" pieces. Use 2" x 4" cleats nailed to sides of farrowing pen so guardrail can be nailed securely in place.

Nail guardrail securely to top of brooder.

Use 2" x 4" x 24" cleats nailed to sides of farrowing pen to hold brooder box down tight.

*NOTE.—If you wish to make a larger pig brooder, increase lumber dimensions 6" except for uprights on guardrail.

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TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

It's always wise to

Protect Your Hogs Against V-E

But don't worry too much about the current South Carolina scare

CONSIDERABLE fear and misunderstanding have arisen among Tar Heel swine growers in recent months as result of the outbreak of V-E disease (Vesicular Exanthema) in South Carolina. Reports have circulated that all South Carolina hogs have been quarantined, the highway patrol alerted to patrol the border, "smuggling" rings are operating, etc.

Actually, according to State Veterinarian E. J. Rollins, fewer diseased hogs are moving within the state than usual. Not one case of V-E has been discovered at any auction market in the state. There have been outbreaks of V-E in five North Carolina counties, but in every case the infected and exposed hogs have been condemned and the premises cleaned up. Only one case, in Orange County, has been under Federal quarantine.

There has been a serious outbreak of V-E in recent months in South Carolina, but Rollins says that Federal and state veterinarians report that the disease is now under control and will soon be cleaned up entirely. No embargo was placed on South Carolina hogs coming into the state, Rollins says, but his office did stop issuing permits for them to enter, which proved just as effective.

Despite the fact that South Carolina dealers ship millions of dollars worth of hogs into this state, Rollins says they have cooperated well during the emergency. There have been reports of a North Carolinian hauling infected hogs across the State line, but repeated investigations have failed to substantiate them.

One of the terrifying things about V-E is that its symptoms are almost identical with those of Foot and Mouth disease. The only way to tell which a diseased hog has is to innoculate it.

When a hog has been exposed to V-E, it soon develops blisters—on the hoofs of hogs and on the teats of nursing sows. The blisters also form on snout, tongue, and lips. Soon the diseased hog becomes lame and begins to lose his appetite. Blisters usually form on his feet and rupture to cause ulcers. Sometimes the entire hoof comes off, and if the hog walks at all, he must do so on his knees and hocks.

The disease seldom kills mature hogs, though it makes them susceptible to infections such as pneumonia, which may cause their death. But when V-E strikes the breeding farm the story is different. Here as many as 90 per cent of the small pigs may die.

Dr. Rollins says that all cases of V-E can be traced to the feeding of raw garbage to hogs. Only a small part of North Carolina's $6,000,000 swine industry makes a practice of this, but those who do endanger all the rest.

Many hog raisers who ignore V-E in their herds do not seem to be aware that the V-E symptoms could actually be Foot and Mouth Disease. And while V-E itself will not spread to other livestock, Foot and Mouth will. Thus the swineman who insists upon feeding raw garbage is a threat to the entire livestock industry.

Garbage can be fed to hogs without endangering them if it is boiled for 30 minutes. At present, 645 permits have been issued by the State Veternarian for garbage feeding. It is desirable, though not mandatory by law, that all garbage fed hogs be inspected before they go to market.

To enforce the somewhat skimpy laws that do exist for control of livestock disease, North Carolina has eight inspectors. Four of these are employed by the state and four by the Federal Government.

Rollins feels that there is little danger of buying diseased hogs so long as they are purchased through regular channels.

We hope it's merry, but be sure you

Have a Safe Christm

Keep the tragedy out of holiday headlines by heeding a few simple safety precautions

The headlines in the December 26 newspaper told tragic stories. A child was badly burned. Somehow her dress had caught fire. A home had burned. Someone had dropped a cigarette near the Christmas tree.

These stories were read last year, and the year before that. And these stories will be read again this year. To prevent these tragedies at the happiest of seasons, the National Board of Fire Underwriters suggest safety precautions to "keep Christmas merry."

Perhaps the top Christmas hazard is the Christmas tree. Not only does it usher festivity and gayety into the home, but also potential danger. Filled with pitch and resin, it will ignite very easily and burn so furiously that it is almost impossible to extinguish. The following safety suggestions are made for choosing and trimming the Christmas tree:

Choose a small tree—it's just as pretty and is less of a hazard than a large one. Keep it outdoors until a day or two before Christmas, despite the pleading of the youngsters. When you set it up, stand it in water . . . or use a live tree in a pot of earth.

Place the tree in the coolest part of the house, away from radiators, heaters, or fireplaces. Don't let it block an exit. If it must go near a radiator, turn that radiator off. Never use cotton or paper as decorations on or under the tree unless they are flameproof. Never smoke or lay a cigarette, pipe or cigar down near the tree. Don't set up electric trains under the tree.

Never trim a tree with candles; use only electric lighting sets. Be sure every wire and socket is in good condition. When buying new sets, look for the Underwriters Laboratory labels, which means they have passed tests for fire and shock safety.

Provide a switch some distance from the tree for turning tree lights on and off. Never leave them burning when no one is home. Inspect the tree from time to time to see if needles near any of the lights have started to turn brown. If so, move the lights.

Don't let gift wrappings pile up near or under the tree or anywhere in the house. Throw them away as soon as the presents have been opened.

When needles start to fall, take your tree down and discard it outdoors.

Holiday Party Hazards

To keep your holiday parties from turning into tragedies, see that your Christmas tree isn't located near a stairway which would provide a draft and that it doesn't block an exit. If you are entertaining at New Year's, be sure that the Christmas tree isn't too dry to leave up. Watch that your guests don't smoke

Never use candles to illuminate window decorations. In using electric lights, be sure they are six inches from either side of the wreath in order to avoid heating the flammable material.

For safety's sake, don't place electric trains or other electric toys around the Christmas tree. Also, don't place cotton or other flammable material around it. Many tragic fires have been caused by such practices.

When presents are unwrapped, gather up all the flammable wrapping paper and other flammable material and remove it from your living room at once.

near the tree. Be sure your decorations have been flameproofed. If there is an open fire in the room, see that the fire screen is in place and the tree and other combustibles are not near the fireplace.

Hazards to Children

Last year, nearly 1,300 children under 5 years old were killed by fire. Holidays can be the most dangerous days for the youngsters. In this season and all seasons, keep the children safe.

Excited and over-tired youngsters are especially vulnerable to the dangers of loosely woven costumes and party dresses, decorative candles and unsafe toys. Protect them by following these rules:

Children's clothing made of loosely woven materials (and holiday pageant costumes) can be flameproofed by dipping them in a solution of 9 ounces of borax and 4 ounces of boracic to a gallon of water. Wring by hand, then hang to dry. Flameproofing will last until the clohtes are laundered; then it must be repeated. Use it on doll's clothes, too, as well as adult's clothing, drapes or any washable fabric.

Remember that candles are dangerous at any time—but particularly when there are children around. Electric candles are just as effective in decorating, and much safer.

When buying electrical toys of any type, always look for the UL label. As an added measure, supervise play with even safe electrical toys. Some types of toys, such as those involving flame or pressure, should not be given to little children. Others, such as chemical sets, should be selected with care, and play with them should be supervised.

Electrical Christmas Gifts

The National Board of Fire Underwriters offers a few safety tips to those who will receive electrical appliances for Christmas: First, if the appliance is a permanent fixture, rather than something portable, be sure it is installed by a professional.

Second, whatever it may be don't call on the home handyman when it eventually needs repairs. Makeshift electrical repairs can cause a serious fire hazard and can give the amateur electrician a bad shock.

Givers of electrical gifts should remember to look for the UL label.

Further Christmas precautions: Under no circumstances should you use candles to illuminate window decorations.

In using electric lights, be sure they are six inches from either side of the wreath in order to avoid heating the flammable material.

For a fire-safe Christmas, inspect the wiring of the Christmas tree lights. Discard any cord set that has frayed wires or broken sockets. Use only electric cords having the marker UL for Underdriters Laboratories showing that they have been tested for fire safety.

Davie Movie Packs 'Em In

Local people turn out at community meetings to see themselves as "stars"

More than 400 people turned out at the William R. Davie School near Mocksville on November 25 to see the new Davie Electric Membership Corporation movie, "The Co-op Way". The occasion was one of a series of 18 community meetings at which the film is being shown.

They left little doubt about how they liked seeing themselves and their neighbors up on the screen—and in color, too. Applause and a ripple of good natured laughter greeted the appearance of each familiar face.

This year's Davie production is something of a sequel to "The Campbells Visit the Co-op", the home-made film which gained nationwide recognition for the Davie Cooperative last year. But whereas "The Campbells" was designed to provide general background information about the cooperative and why it was organized, "The Co-op Way" is focused almost entirely on the internal operation of Davie.

The movie is built around interest taken in the cooperative by a young couple, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Thomasson, following the accidental felling of a tree on a Davie power line. Mr. Thomasson reports the incident, and power is soon restored, but the efficiency and courtesy demonstrated by Davie personnel in handling the outage starts him thinking about the co-op.

The next time he goes to pay his power bill, he makes a point of meeting J. C. Jones, the co-op manager. Jones shows him through the office, pointing out the complex operations required to keep the organization operating at top efficiency. On a large map of the co-op system, Jones points out how various sections are served, and as he does so the camera takes the audience into the area to show how members are using electricity.

The Thomassons meet the personnel of Davie's headquarters office in Mocksville, including Mrs. Wyona Johnson, electrification advisor, who takes Mrs. Thomasson through the all-electric demonstration kitchen, and Joe Patner, assistant manager, who tells them something of the mechanical operations of the cooperative.

The impressive thing about the film, of course, is that the audience takes the office tour with the Thomassons. The 400 people at the William R. Davie school, for example, left the meeting with a good idea of how their co-op is operated—from meter reading and billing to the speedy restoration of service through use of the two-way radio.

The home-made movie runs approximately 45 minutes, and its quality is a tribute to the Davie

Here are the reactions of the Zollie Anderson family as their images flash on the screen. Left to right, Mrs. Anderson, Zollie, daughter Patricia and son Z. N. Film has some excellent shots of the Anderson poultry farm.

people who worked on it. From beginning to end, it is a local product. Co-op personnel planned the movie, did the photography, wrote the script, and cut and edited the film into its final version. An indication of the scope of the latter is that only 65 per cent of the film shot is actually used in the movie.

If the film had been made by professionals, it would have cost many thousands of dollars; Davie made it for approximately $600. To keep costs at such an astoundingly low level, the co-op employed many ingenious devices. One of the most notable is that the sound was recorded on an ordinary tape recorder and then syncronized with the action on the screen, eliminating the expensive sound track ordinarily used in "talking" pictures.

If the film occasionally lacks some of the polish that professionals might have supplied, it more than compensates for it with a homespun, down-to-earth appeal that is quickly communicated to the audience.

These faces reflect the intense interest the home-made movie held for the audience. Everyone kept watching for faces they could recognize. Below, Joe Patner, Davie assistant manager, hands a light bulb to Mrs. Paul Sherrill. Everyone attending the meeting got a bulb. Lucky winners in the drawing for larger prizes included: Martin Naylor, toaster; Belva Eaton, upholstery cleaner; Sam Walker, heating pad; Mrs. R. H. Weaver, lamp; and Dorsette Harris, cornpopper.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Collete and grandson, William Wallace, appeared in film to demonstrate meter - reading.

The Church and the Good Earth

(Continued from Page 7)

ior. These teams play in church uniforms, with church equipment. The senior league consists of six nearby teams, who play two games each week during the summer. Last year the Olive Chapel Church team won the championship with a 21-3 record. Nothing, says the minister, does more to stimulate community spirit.

But while the church program recognizes the value of wholesome recreation, it is by no means dominated by social activities. There is a continuing program aimed at strengthening the moral and spiritual aspects of individual and community life.

Emphasis on Youth

One of the most commendable expressions of this program is the emphasis which the church places on its young people. For the 17-24 age group, for example, forum discussions led by the minister often replace the regular BTU services on Sunday night. At these discussions the young people freely discuss such topics as temperance and preparation for marriage. Then there is the annual "Youth Week," when young people take over the entire operation of the church for one week, including the message on Sunday morning, and the "Honor the Graduate" day, a Sunday when all the recent high school and college graduates sit together, hear a special sermon and receive the congratulations of the church.

Why is Olive Chapel a great church? Undoubtedly the high caliber of its ministry through the years has played an important role. Almost without exception Olive Chapel ministers have attained regional and even national reputations. But despite the fact that such fame inevitably brought offers from larger and wealthier churches, the average tenure at Olive Chapel has been 10 years.

And without exception the men called to this church have felt strongly the kinship of religion and the land. In the fields and from the pulpit they have shown their members that man has a sacred duty to conserve the land and improve it for future generations. In so doing they have largely removed religion from a theoretical plane and placed it on the level of everyday life.

That the members have responded to such practical interpretations is evidenced by the strong lay activities of the church. In 1939, during a period in which the church was without a pastor, the church building burned to the ground. Without the leadership of a minister, the members immediately planned and constructed the impressive quarters which the church now occupies.

All of the timber that did not have to be imported was donated by the members, then sawed and hauled to the site free of charge. Other members dug the basement and provided most of the labor during construction. When is was completed, the $45,000 edifice was endebted by only $19,000. This debt was removed in five years.

The church plant also includes the community house, a sexton's home and a newly remodeled parsonage.

Olive Chapel is not an unusually large rural church, despite its accomplishments. It has an active membership of 470. The minister says attendance is good, and is increasing as a result of better roads.

Recognition Came in 1909

The church first gained prominence in 1909, when its Sunday school became the first in North Carolina to attain the "Standard of Excellence, Class A, Grade I" set up by the Baptist Sunday School Board. It was the first rural church in the South to earn this distinction. Since then its fame has spread; such national magazines as the *AMERICAN* and *LIFE* have featured it, and its story was recently broadcast around the world by the Voice of America.

The accomplishments of Olive Chapel Baptist Church cannot be dismissed as resulting from an unusual material blessing. Its members are average North Carolina farmers. They are progressive but none of them is wealthy. But for all of them the church is a very personal institution; an institution of which they are very proud and one which they constantly seek to improve.

What does it take to make a great rural church? What does it take to be one of the 12 greatest churches in America? Whatever it takes, Olive Chapel Baptist Church has it—and has it in great abundance.

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Washington Report

(Continued from Page 5)

political management." An elaborate effort is made in their propaganda to depict a giant "Socialist Plan" involving even co-op municipal power systems as well as Federal power projects.

Farmers who have led the fight for Federal power development are staunch free enterprise individualists, which is ignored. Why, then, the misleading attack on unnamed "planners" of another hue?

In 1949, the power companies made a public opinion survey which showed TVA had strong public backing but that a vague idea of "socialism" was unpopular. That is a matter of record, along with the fact that the power trust concluded they must henceforth attack imaginary socialist whipping boys rather than TVA and other Federal power activities. So the current campaign is to create an illusion rather than a direct attack on Federal power programs.

But the crowning glory of the power trust propaganda extremes is the citation of a veto by President Arthur in 1882. His veto of a $19,000,000 river and harbor bill that year, says the power trust, was because, "When citizens of one state found that money of all the people was being appropriated for local improvements in another state, they naturally 'seek to indemnify themselves' . . . by securing appropriations for similar improvements." Thus, the power trust propaganda says, "The Planners and Socialists are BRIBING the PEOPLE with the PEOPLE'S OWN MONEY" even today when they support Federal hydroelectric developments of the nation's rivers.

(Continued on Page 25)

Refinishing the TV Set Can Change Room

If you're tired of that big boxy television set that seems to dwarf your room, Vivian Brown, AP Newsfeatures Writer, suggests that you refinish it. A new color might be just the thing to put life into the television corner—and just the right shade may be used to make the set seem smaller.

Miss Brown advises that new enamels made from synthetic alkaline resins offer high gloss, semi-gloss or flat finish. These are said to dry free from brush marks giving a professional looking paint job. Stock colors range from standard red, blue, green and yellow to the more delicate pastels.

The newswriter offers these tips for a home-refinishing job:

1. Get a set of color samples from your paint dealer and compare them with your room colors. Put the patches under the same lighting conditions as prevail for your television set. Colors look deeper under a dim light, brighter under bright lights. Pastels look different under fluorescent, incandescent and daylight.

2. Be sure to disconnect the set from the electric outlet before beginning operations. Remove control knobs, hinges, and other hardware. Protect exposed shafts, hinge recesses, and picture tube frame with masking tape.

3. Wash wood parts of the cabinet with a mild soap. Rinse, wipe dry. Be careful not to let water run inside the set.

4. When thoroughly dry, roughen wood surfaces slightly with a fine grade of sandpaper. One of the newer sandpapers coated with a hard abrasive aluminum oxide is good for this purpose.

5. Apply a first-coat of enamel, working the paint across the grain. Finish off with the grain to insure a smooth surface. Allow to dry at least 24 hours.

Television Set, Like Other Furniture, Requires Care for Prolonged Life

The owner of a television set should be sure it is given the care and respect it deserves.

According to the G. E. Electronics engineers, a program for prolonging the life and protecting the efficiency of a television set should begin—even before the set is delivered—by careful selection of the location it will occupy in your home.

Like any fine piece of furniture, a television receiver should be protected against exposure to excessive heat. It should not be placed near a heat source, or near a thermostat.

In addition to the possibility of excessive heat damaging the receiver itself, heat generated by the set may affect the thermostatic control of the heating system—and the home will become uncomfortably cool.

Care should also be taken to select a location not exposed to excessive dampness and high humidity; keep the TV set away from open or drafty windows.

It is very important that ample air space be left between the receiver and the wall. Trouble-free operations of the TV set depends partially on proper ventilation of the receiver, and placing the set too near a wall prevents the necessary air circulation.

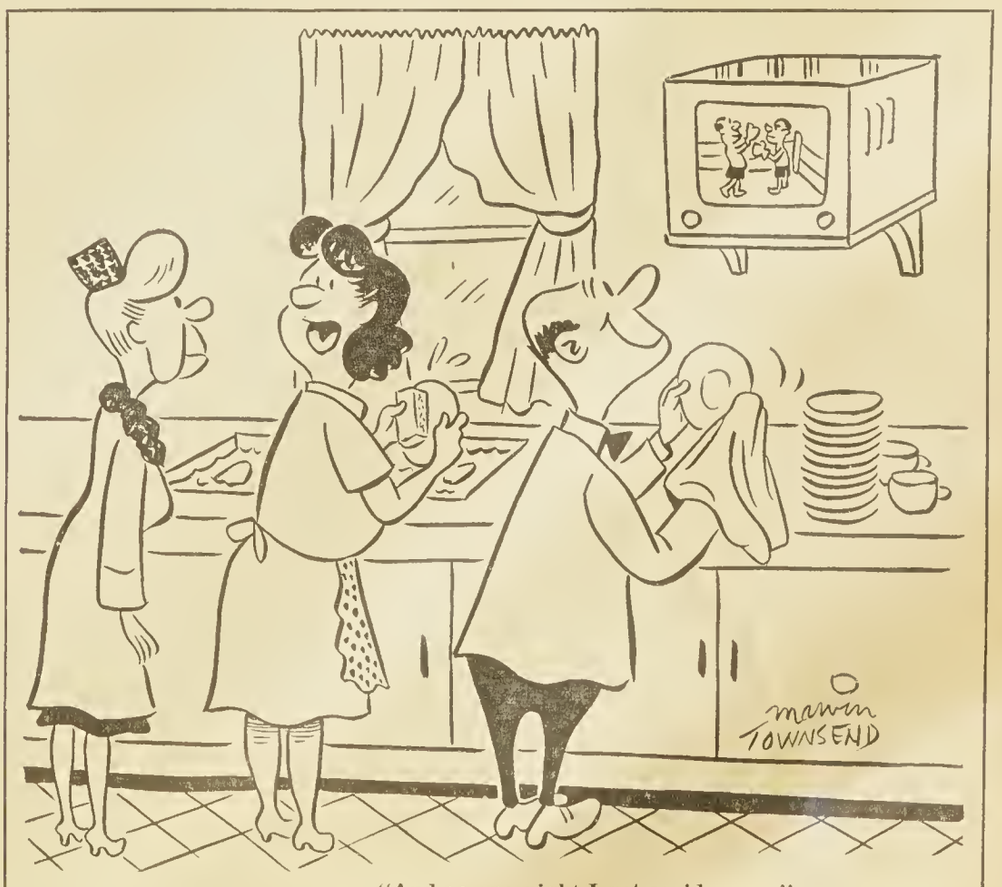
It is wise for the buyer of the new TV set to be on hand when his set is delivered, to insure it being set up where it is desired.

Close attention should be given to proper operation of the receiver. Everyone in the house who normally operates the set should read and understand the instruction manual that comes with it. And it's a good idea to establish a "hands off" rule for uninstructed casual TV adjustors—very small children, for instance.

N. C. Native Stars In TV Comedy

Ann Jeffreys, a Goldsobro native, has added television to her varied successes, starring in "Topper" on CBS on Fridays at 8:30 p. m. Co-starring with her is her husband, Robert Sterling. According to reviews, this program is destined for success with the video audience.

The young couple play the parts of George and Marian Kerby, who have been killed in an avalanche but who return as ghosts visible only to Topper.



. . . "And so one night I got an idea . . ."

The Carolina Homemaker

Edited by Rebekah Rivers

What could be sweeter than to find a candy cluster tied to your gift packages this Christmas? You can use peppermint sticks, candy canes, bon bons, or lollipops tied in a cluster with bright ribbons and backed with laurel or evergreen for unusual gift packaging. (Photo courtesy Fanny Farmer Candy Shops.)

Your Christmas Candy Can Serve Double Duty

THERE WAS A TIME not too far back when all anyone had to do with Yuletide candy was to sit back and eat it! But it seems the times have changed, and today Christmas candy has been found to have a thousand other happy uses before it is finally consumed by various members of the family.

It is a known fact that candy has been used as a tree decoration since the beginning and that it can be found stuffed in assorted-sized stockings hanging from mantels all over the world. However, according to Mary G. Ellsworth, author of children's books and party consultant to Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, some of these extra uses for candy are not too widely known. She's listed a few of her own candy uses, which should be a help in making your Christmas plans.

For an extra-special touch to your Christmas gift wrappings, she suggests that you tie a candy cluster together with bright ribbons on a gift box. It's like getting a 2-in-1 gift package. Take three varicolored bonbons (or sour balls, lollipops, or mints), wrap them as a bunch in clear cellophane; back them with laurel or evergreen and tie them with a green or red ribbon directly to the gift box.

Another package trick is to take peppermint sticks and arrange them like stripes on paper. Just tape them right to the top of the box and there you have it. Also, candy canes can be made into package designs that will look good enough to eat. Remember, it's certainly simple and decorative to tie a cellophane-wrapped candy cane or peppermint stick to every one of your gift wrappings!

Candy House Decorations

Hang wrapped candy canes or clear toys on tree ornament hangers, hooking them over the pleat around the lampshade. They also can be hung from window shade pulls. Still another trick is to tape with clear removable cellophane-tape sticks, canes, pops, or clear toys around the frame of a mirror or an important picture frame. Put peppermint sticks into decorative bowls you use for flowers.

Make an "Angels' Wreath" with peppermint sticks and candy canes for your door: Select a wreath made with fluffy evergreen tips. Get some cellophane and small florist wires. Wrap each individual peppermint stick in cellophane and wrap the ends with florist wire. Attach them to the wreath in a neat pattern, fastening the wire to the frame of the wreath and fastening it to the wrong side. At the bottom, to simulate a bow, you can take two candy canes and fasten them criss-cross. Fill the wreath to brimming with candies as well as inexpensive Christmas novelties.

Candy Table Decorations

Candy can be used on the table with the same attractiveness as flowers, and is so much more durable. The candy bowl is the easiest of all centerpieces to make, since it depends for beauty on the candy itself and the arrangements that are made with it. For instance, put colored sour balls in a

(Continued on Page 24)

Patterns

2805. A casual with choice of collar or collarless neckline—short or three-quarter sleeves. It's one of those simply-made styles that always looks so crisp and fresh in your favorite cottons. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18: Collarless, 5 yds. of 35-in.

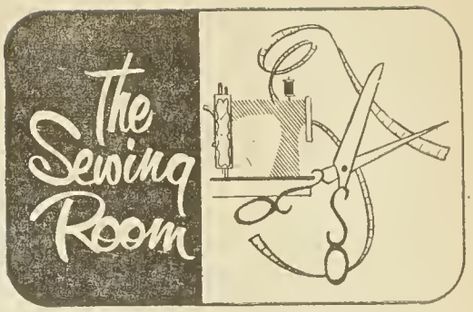
2725. Proportioned especially for the shorter, fuller figure, this two-piece is a "hard to find" suit-dress with trim wing cuffed jacket with action-back ease over a four-gored skirt. (Three-quarter sleeves, too!) Sizes 14 1/2-24 1/2. Size 16 1/2: 4 yds. 39-in.

2951. Imagine a wardrobe with a jumper that turns into a sundress with the weather permits—; the blouse doubles as a jacket (sleeve choice), too! Sizes are 12-20, 36-40. Size 16: Jumper 3¼ yds. of 54-in. Blouse, 1⅛ yds. of 35-in. fabric.

2727. A wardrobe stretching ensemble is practical for all ages! this coat and dress are in one pattern and have duplicate detail in collar and yoke-panel lines. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Dress, 1 3/8 yds. 35-in. Coat, 1 3/8 yds. of 54-in.

2612. Tailor this flared skirt with large saddle pockets or just flaps—either version is an easy way to enlarge a "separates" wardrobe! Back zipper closing. Waist sizes 24-34-in. Size 28: Skirt with pockets, 2 3/8 yds. 54-in. Skirt with flaps, 1 5/8 yds. 54-in.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. For Fall-Winter Fashion Books, send additional 25c.



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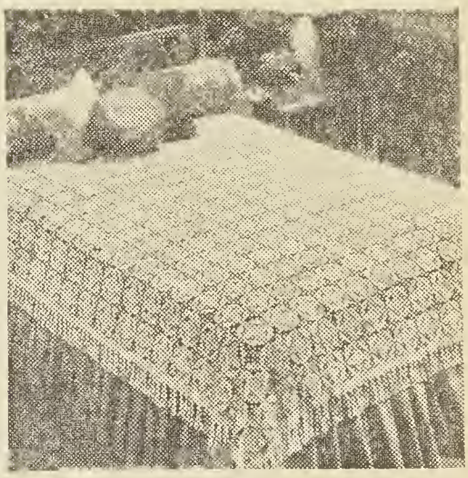
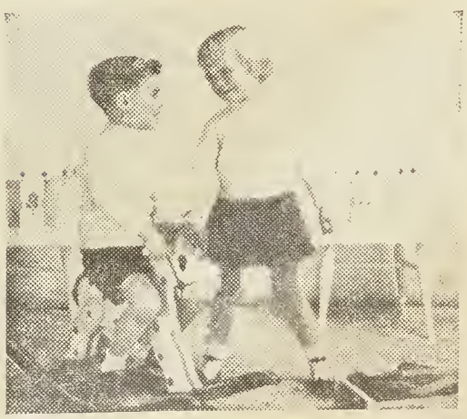


Square motifs in the popcorn stitch comprise this crocheted spread that goes with modern or traditional furnishings. Used with a contrasting dust ruffle and decorator pillows. A knotted fringe adds a finishing touch. S-435.



Dress brother and sister alike in this raglan sleeve, high-neck sweater. Directions come in sizes 2, 3 and 4. Made of Chadwick's "Red Heart" Sock and Sweater Yarn. C-177

Pattern Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets which I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF ADDRESSED envelope for the patterns I have checked.

1. Crocheted Spread (No. S-435)
2. Children's Sweaters (C-177)

Electric Membership Corporation.....

Comments .....

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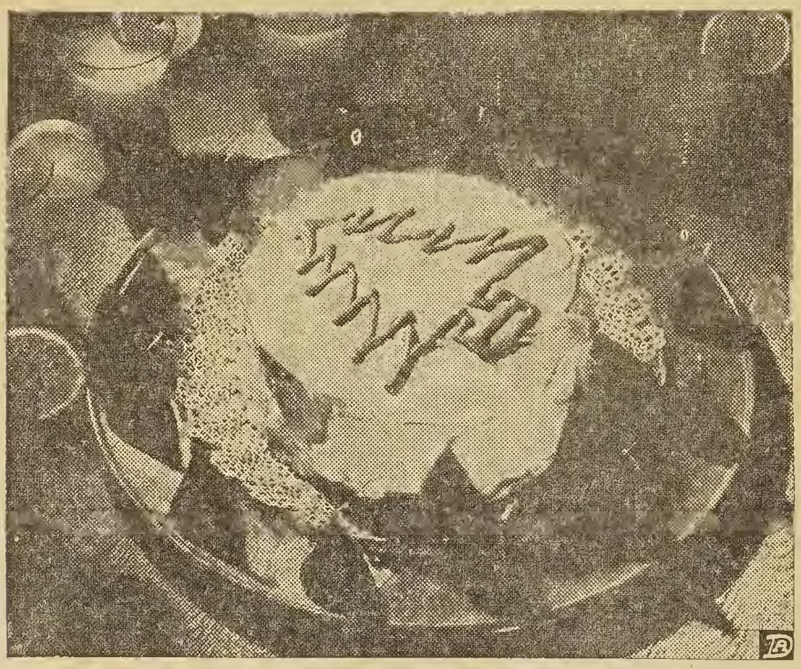
This coupon expires January 20. Orders should be in by this date. Address coupons to: Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

A Christmas Tree Cake



Slices of Christmas Tree Cake and glasses of fruit juice make a simple but festive snack for all of your holiday guests.

Entertaining during the Christmas holidays is a must. Make the party easy on you, as well as guests, and serve a delicious, easy-to-prepare Christmas Tree Cake.

Christmas Tree Cake is made from a standard two-egg cake receipe topped with a Butter Cream Frosting. The topping requires no cooking. Get out your pastry tube and food coloring and trim the cake with a fetching green tree.

For added decor, put the cake on an over-sized tray and circle the cake with red pyramid candles.

If you have no cake-baking time, visit your baker. He will have a wide selection of holiday cakes from which you may choose. You may want to purchase a plain cake and decorate it yourself.

Christmas Tree Cake pictured here supplies 12 large servings—at only 5 cents each. For extra value nutritionally, be sure to use enriched flour. You'll be getting extra amounts of three B-vitamins and food iron.

CHRISTMAS TREE CAKE

2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
¾ cup milk

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cream together shortening and sugar until fluffy and light. Add eggs and beat well. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with milk and vanilla extract. Mix to smooth batter. Pour batter into 2 greased 8-inch round pans. Bake in moderate over (350° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Frost with Butter Cream Frosting. Makes 2 8-inch layers.

BUTTER CREAM FROSTING

2/3 cup butter or margarine
3 cups sifted confectioners' sugar
1 tablespoon cream (about)
1 teaspoon flavoring extract
Food coloring

Cream butter or margarine until soft and fluffy. Add sugar gradually, beating well. All flavoring. Add cream, as needed, to make a spreading consistency. Add food coloring to a few spoonfuls of frosting. Use for decoration.

Makes enough frosting for 2 8-inch layers.

Over the Co-op Lines

A Merry Christmas!

First of all, a Merry Christmas from the *Carolina Farmer* homemaking editor to all her many friends along the co-op lines. It's been wonderful meeting you this year, and I hope that 1954 will see this friendship growing and growing and growing!

Christmas Cookies

Mrs. Zeno Greer, Rt. 6, Lexington, sends us a cookie recipe to be included in the holiday baking plans:

Ice Box Cookies

1 cup butter
2 cups brown sugar
2 eggs
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
3¾ cups flour
1 cup nuts chopped
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter and sugar well in large bowl. Add eggs and beat again. Sift dry ingredients and add with nutmeats to first mixture. Add vanilla. Pack into a mold lined with waxed paper, or roll and place in waxed paper. Leave in refrigerator over night. Slice thin and bake for 10 minutes at 400 degrees. This mixture will keep for several weeks.

Doily Patterns

Mrs. Porter R. Heaton, Cumberland, writes that she enjoys tatting and crocheting, and that, as she sells her hand-made doilies, she is interested in different patterns. Perhaps some of you homemakers would like to exchange patterns with Mrs. Heaton. We have some new doily patterns to be distributed through the free pattern service during the early part of 1954. We are always happy to have special requests for needlecraft patterns, for this helps us make our selection of pattern leaflets to be offered to you.

Heavenly Dessert

Mrs. C. E. West, Star Route, Elizabethtown, suggests the following dessert for the holiday season:

Heavenly Hash

1½ doz. marshmallows
1 cup whipping cream
1 can (No. 2) crushed pineappel

Cut marshmallows in pieces. Soak two hours in crushed pineapple. Whip cream and fold into pineapple mixture. Let set in freezing unit until firm. Serve on slices of plain cake.

How to Buy a Blanket

A purchasing guide for the selection of good blankets

It's a grand and glorious feeling to enjoy the luxurious comfort and practical advantages of this Dynel-wool blanket. This blanket is superior in strength and warmth retention after washing. The nap bounces back like new after many launderings.

The beginning of a new year and the January sales prompt many homemakers to replenish their blanket supplies—and Christmas brides to purchase their first blankets.

Do you know how to get the most for your money when you buy a blanket? Do you know what materials give the most warmth. . . the lightest weight . . . the loveliest looks . . . the longest use . . . and the easiest washability? Have you considered what you want in a blanket—durability, comfort and fine appearance . . . and how to achieve this combination at the best price you can afford?

Blanket Materials

Various fibers or combinations of fibers are used for blankets today. All have their distinctive properties. A good point of depature in buying a blanket is to learn its fiber content.

Wool. Wool has traditionally been used for blankets, and may be found today in a variety of all-wool or blended fabrics. There is a fairly wide price variation, depending upon the quality and content of the wool.

A good wool blanket is soft, warm and resilient. It is made of fine, long, elastic fibers firmly and evenly woven into a pleasant napped fabric. A poor wool blanket is harsh and ineleastic to the touch.

Cotton. Cotton fibers, properly spun, woven, and napped, produce a blanket fabric resembling lamb's wool. Some cotton yarns, however, are comparatively straight and inelastic. Cotton blankets when new retain heat, but laundering and the weight of other bedding may crush the nap down, damaging the air spaces which give a blanket its insulating properties. After laundering, a cotton blanket should be brushed up gently, to fluff the nap.

When well made, cotton blankets are satisfactory for many purposes. Cotton shrinks less than wool, is less expensive, and blankets made from it are suitable for warm climates or summer use where a minimum amount of warmth is desired.

Man-Made Fibers. The growth in recent years of the man-made fibers such as rayon and nylon, and the still newer Dynel and Vicara, has brought a number of new properties to blankets.

One of the properties contributed by the new fibers is resistance to shrinkage and stretching. These fibers are also moth-proof, and several are mildew-proof. They have increased strength and washability. They are less susceptible to stains, tears and abrasion. They provide equal warmth with less weight than older fibers, and they are generally less expensive than all-wool blankets of equal quality.

One of these man-made fibers, Dynel, has enjoyed a quick success—used alone

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SCALE OF BLANKET VALUES

The following chart of properties found in different types of better blanket construction is a rule-of-thumb that will guide any shopper in getting the most blanket for her money:

	All-Wool	All-Dynel	50-50% Dynel-Wool	50-50% Dynel-Rayon
Warmth	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Minimum Shrinkage and Washability	Fair	Excellent	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Color Value	Excellent	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Excellent
Moth Resistance	Poor	Excellent	Satisfactory	Excellent
Mildew Resistance	Fair	Excellent	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Long Life	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Strength	Satisfactory	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Softness to Touch	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Easy-Cleaning	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Satisfactory
Fire-Resistant	Satisfactory	Excellent	Excellent	Satisfactory
Approximate Price	$12.95 up to $32.50	$16.95	$14.95	$12.95

How To Buy A Blanket

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and in blends with wool or rayon—in blankets. Dynel blankets are being used in hundreds of thousands of American homes already.

How to Choose You Blanket

Consider, in your blanket shopping, what service the blanket will give you. This is affected by the size, the durability of the nap, the warmth and weight, bindings, washability, shape retention, moth resistance and fire resistence.

Size. A blanket should be long enough to tuck in at the bottom of the mattress and still reach halfway under the pillow. Too short a blanket will be strained by being pulled around to protect shoulders or feet against cold. For the most comfort, and to reduce strain on the blanket, it should be at least ten inches longer and 18 inches wider than the mattress. Many blankets come in a 72-inch width, 90 inches long, a size suitable for twin beds and most double beds.

The Nap. Test the durability of the nap by pulling at it gently—poor nap pulls out easily. Too much napping weakens the yarn, lessening durability. To check overnapping, press the nap aside, hold the blanket to the light and examine the yarns beneath for thin places.

Warmth. Warmth in a blanket depends upon the thickness of the nap and its ability to hold air pockets between the fibers. A lofty nap, imparting thickness to the fabric, gives the greatest warmth. The resilience of the nap through continued use and after numerous cleanings influences its usefulness as a warmth retainer.

Bindings. These may vary in width from one to six inches. The fabric should be of good quality and closely woven. Tow to five rows of stitching should be used, with the binding sligthly eased over the edge of the blanket to prevent over-shrinkage.

Moth Resistance. Most manufacturers label their blankets "treated to prevent moth damage". The term "mothproofed" should be questioned, as no finish for animal or plant fibers has been found that renders the fabric mothproof indefinitely, the man-made fibers add moth resistance to a blanket however, as the chemical fibers are unpalatable to moths. In laboratory tests made with Dynel, moths actually starved to death rather than nibble at the fiber!

Dynel—The "Science Fiber"

Among the new fibers, Dynel's contributions to blankets are many and varied. The fiber is soft and warm to the touch, luxurious and delightful to the eye—yet it washes without shrinkage or "matting" of the nap, and is extremely sturdy and long-wearing. You'll sleep easily, too, despite allergies, as the fiber is non-allergenic.

Washability. Dynel's easy laundering is a household dream come true. Its wonderful "compressional resilience" keeps the surface fluffy and luxuriously soft after washing. It's quick-drying, too, and will not shrink or stretch. The range of shades are all wash-fast.

Summer Storage. Storing Dynel blankets between sesons is another advantage offered by the new fiber. Aside from moth-proofness, the fiber resists mildew and mold, and will emerge for re-use as fresh and fluffy as when stored, despite damp, humid weather.

Fire Resistance. An exceptional property of Dynel—of particular importance in children's bedrooms—is its resistance to fire. Dynel does not support combustion, and will not burn by itself. It will char and shrink, but the fire will not spread and—once the flame is removed—all burning ceases instantly.

Stain Resistance. Dynel resists dirt and stains. It is so impervious to chemical discoloration that most stains—like chocolate and fruit juices — wash right out with soap and water. Stubborn stains like ink can be removed with standard house hold bleaches without harming the Dynel fabric at all(but don't let the bleach touch the binding).

Price. One of Dynel's prime advantges to the homemaker or gift-giver is its combination of excellence in blanket value with reasonable price. Both the all-Dynel blankets and the blends cost less thn traditional blankets of comparble weight and quality.

Christmas Candy

(Continued from Page 20)

clear crystal glass bowl, the different colors separated by wintergreen sticks laid from center to edge. Fill a tall celery glass with alternating peppermint and wintergreen sticks, top with a flourish of candy canes. Fill a milk glass footed dish with peppermint canes, sticks and hard candies. Set any of these in the center of a wreath (or arrange evergreens around the base, and you have a centerpiece that is surprisingly pretty.

Last but not least is decorating the Christmas tree with candy. Since this is a time-honored tradition, many variations have cropped up to make this type of decorating the most intriguing.

Tie candy canes to the tree branches. Wrap chocolates in colored foil to add spots of color. A candy tinsel for the tree can be made by placing multicolored mint candies on a strip of aluminum foil 1" wide and as long as you want to make it. If you plan to use peppermint as the candy, use a wider strip. Cellophane-tape each candy to the foil strip. Midway between the candies, loop a soft cord around the tinsel and draw it tight, then hang it drape-style to the tree.

The Rural Exchange

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Rural Exchange Rates

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Electric Pig Brooding

(Continued from Page 11)

Do not use the extension cord to hang up the heat lamp. If a lamp is hung by the extension cord, the insulation and protective cover may soon be broken. This may cause a short circuit. Instead, use a bracket or suspension chain fastened to the weather-porcelain socket which holds the lamp. If a metal reflector is used, attach the supporting device to it.

Be sure to keep all of the extension cord (heavy duty rubber covered) off the floor so the sow and her pigs cannot reach it.

This simple brooder allows the pigs to enter the corner and keeps the sow away. Thus she cannot crush them and they have free access to the heat.

When the heat lamp brooder is used, many farmers also use an auxiliary, 250-watt lamp in each farrowing pen to warm the sow for several hours before and during farrowing. This lamp is turned off after the pigs have been taught to go to the corner brooding unit. The heat lamp over the sow warms her back and tends to make her less nervous and restless.

Because of the heat, sows are warm and comfortable and therefore frequently give bith to the entire litter lying down. When the sow does not get up and down, there is practically no loss of pigs from crushing during and immediately after birth.

Either hover-type or heat lamp brooders may be used for lambs. If the hover-type is used, it should be raised to a height of 24 to 30 inches to give lambs room enough to stand. This can be done by removing the bottom cross tie of the triangular pig brooder and adding side boards 6 to 12 inches wide to the bottom side. Thus one hover can be used for both pigs and lambs.

If a heat lamp brooder is used, some care should be taken in adjusting the height of the lamp. If it is too low, the lambs can get their wool scorched. The fleece acts as insulation and their wool may char before they move away from the heat. For lambs, hang heat lamps 42 to 48 inches high. The ewe must be fenced away from the lamp.

Weak or chilled lambs should be placed in a brooder until they are dry and warm. A lamb generally needs only one day under a brooder to get strong enough to run with the flock. Do not completely separate the lamb from the ewe or she may disown it. This is especially important if the ewe has twins, or the lamb is put in the brooder immediately after it is dropped.

Have enough space for both lambs and ewe in the brooding pen, but hang the heat lamp behind the partition.

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 18)

Again next month (January), the nation's rural electric officials will gather from over the nation, in Miami this time. The baseless charges, the unrestrained recklessness and the undisguised greed of the power trust for taking over all the nation's hydro riches will undoubtedly bring strong reactions from these rural leaders. They will feel stung and resentful, and will tell Congress and the Administration how they feel, for they have supported Federal resource developments throughout the years regardless of party affiliation. And they will speak out when they return home afterwards.

In the face of the power trust's unlimited finances for carrying on such propaganda campaigns, the rural voice of America will be heard or ignored when new legislation and new plans are written. That will be one of the big questions to be answered—will the voice of people be drowned in the ranting propaganda of a reborn power trust?

Non-Profit Operation

(Continued from Page 9)

tive. Dairying and poultry could not have become the important industries which they have in North Carolina had it not been for rural electric power.

Moreover, the more than a billion dollars which Tar Heel electric co-op consumers have spent on all types of electrical appliances and machinery has of course resulted in handsome profits for dealers, distributors and manufacturers.

Indeed, history is proving that, while electric membership corporations are not profit-making themselves, the immense profits which have resulted for all others affected by rural electrification would never have been possible had not rural people sought this service through a non-profit method of doing business.

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Marshall to Morehead

(Continued from Page 3)

ons; but both parties fought with the same weapons. The people who challenge this program seldom give us a choice, but many times their own weapons have been the most effiective we could employ. We have not always relished using them.

And finally, we do not think the best interests of the rural electric cooperatives in North Carolina can be divorced from the many other institutions and programs that also contribute to better farm life. The cooperatives can suceed only as their members succeed. That is why we are glad to lend the support of this magazine to such a wide variety of topics that are of interest to you.

Statewide Report

By William T. Crisp

As the New Year approaches I am reminded once again that we occasionally grow quite weary and impatient with the world we live in. Now and then, however, we are permitted to share an experience which refreshes the purposefulness of our work and which renews both our faith in people and our confidence in the future.

Such was an experience which I shared last month. I am sorry that the whole world could not share it with me. For, in this time of dark uncertainties about the ability of man to achieve both security and freedom, this experience offered a brilliant ray of light. Let me, in these brief lines, tell you about it:

The weather was perfect: bright and clear, with just a tinge of Autumn's sharp air. The setting—down at Burgaw in Pender County—was beautiful: a level, four-acre lot on which were neatly arranged the spacious headquarters buildings of a farmer-owned business. And the occasion was momentous: the 13th annual meeting of Four County Electric, featuring a cordial "openhouse" so that the members might proudly inspect their co-operative's huge new home.

And they came, these members—both white and colored, some 3,500 of them. They came and they participated, for the greater part of a day, in a meeting which was both business-like and entertaining.

They heard reports—excellent reports—of their cooperative's growth and financial condition. They accorded recognition to some 30 employees for having worked the amazing total of 269,000 hours without a single lost-time accident. And they adopted important resolutions and elected a board of directors to guide their enterprise through the coming year.

But they did more than this: They ate a delicious barbecue lunch; they went through and complimented with obvious pride their lovely new headquarters (the largest office building in Pender County and one of the largest co-op plants in the nation); and they discussed, openly and intelligently, some of their business problems.

Who, fifteen years ago, could have predicted this? Who, even today in the grim, dark areas of the world, could believe that 9,000 rural families could achieve such concert of action, such simple but effective unity of purpose?

Is it any wonder that I, a mere observer, came away not only reassured about the future of rural electrification, but newly hopeful about the future of all humankind?

EDITORIALS

"The Feast of Mercury"?

A newspaper columnist said recently that the period between Labor Day and Christmas should be called "The Feast of Mercury". Seems that Mercury was the Greek god who protected the merchants and this particular columnist was fed up with the way Christmas is being commercialized. In this novel manner she called attention to the fact that the Christmas season gets longer and more expensive every year.

Some of the rest of us also grow weary of seeing Christmas decorations go up in the middle of November, Christmas parades held before Thanksgiving and rosy cheeked Santas who beckon from store windows long before we get the "spirit". And too often, after we've heard them for weeks, the tender beauty of the traditional carols begins to pall.

But we're not ready yet to dismiss Christmas as being just an annual bonanza for the store keepers. There comes a time every year when we realize just how insignificant are the tinsel and trappings of the season. They can no more obscure Christmas than the straw of a manager could obscure the greatness of a Babe born almost 2,000 years ago.

Which reminds us that the tradition of giving began on that night so long ago. And while we may deplore the excesses, who among us would be willing to forego the custom of giving gifts at this season? Who would not feel an ache of regret if there were no tree on Christmas morning, and no presents under it to delight starry-eyed children?

So we'll take Christmas as it is, "Feast of Mercury" and all. And we've never yet heard anyone say they were tired of hearing the six magic words that are also a tradition during this season.

So to all of you, from all of us—"MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

Mr. Benson Fumbles

As this is written, we have no sure way of knowing how Tar Heel farmers will vote in the December 15 cotton and peanut referendums. But however they vote, they will not have been influenced by Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

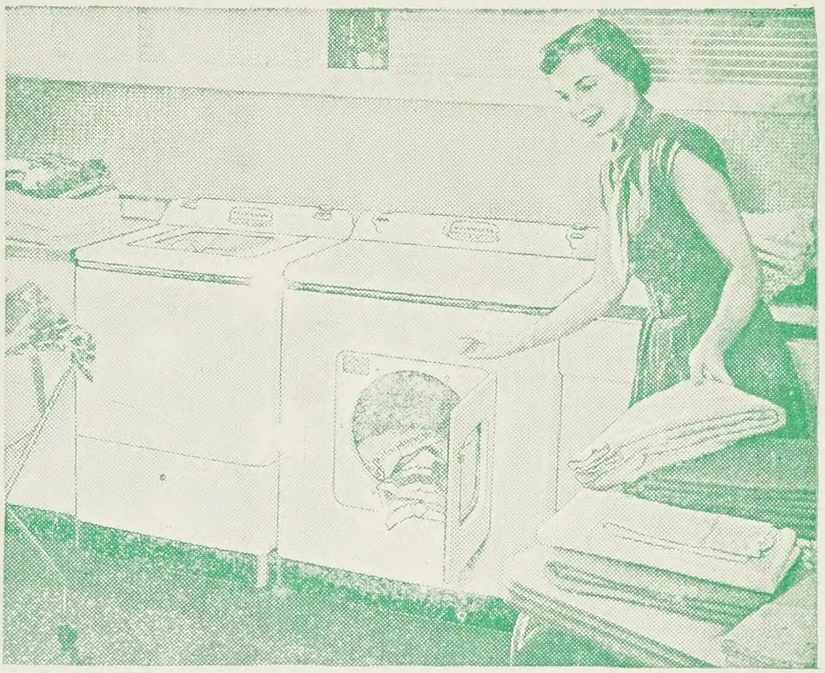
Several weeks before the referendum the farm editor of the Raleigh *News and Obesrver* wired Mr. Benson for a statement on whether he thought a favorable quota vote "would be in the best interests of American agriculture." Mr. Benson was asked to reply by wire. A week later nothing had been heard and the newspaper so informed its readers. It also had a few things to say about the strange affair on its editorial page.

Under this prodding, Mr. Benson answered. The Department of Agriculture, he said, had done a thorough job of explaining the issues in the referendum, and that was as far as he cared to go. He would not presume to tell farmers how they should vote.

All of which is fine, except that there is considerable doubt about how thorough the Department's publicity was in this instance, and that a lot of people think they are entitled to the opinion of the Secretary on a matter as important as this one. Especially since Mr. Benson has shown no reluctance in the past to speak his mind about the evils of controlled agricuture.

Mr. Benson's handling of this affair did nothing to bolster either his press relations or his prestige. And in North Carolina, both could stand a lot of bolstering.

ARE YOU WEARY of endless washing . . . toting heavy baskets . . . waiting on the weather . . . hanging clothes in a dingy basement? Beginning now, *all this can be changed.*



NEW KELVINATOR WAY easily ends the drudgery of old-fashioned washing and drying . . . takes minutes instead of hours a day. In this handsome Automatic Laundry Team, clothes are washed *really clean* . . . dried safely and fluffy-soft . . . whenever you want, at the turn of a dial.

New Way to End Washday Drudgery

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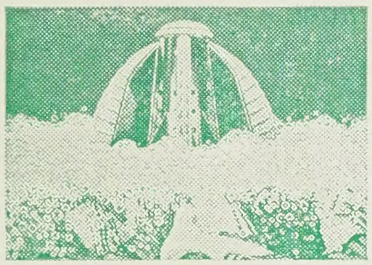
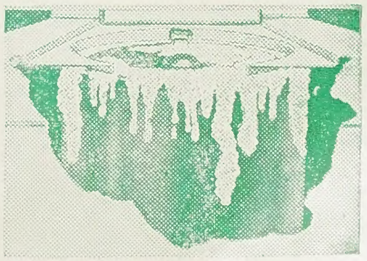
Here's how Kelvinator's new Automatic Washer gets dirty clothes really clean



Shampoo Washing starts the dirt-loosening action in concentrated suds, the way you wash your hair. Gets out even most stubborn dirt.

"X-Centric Agitation"—Imitates handwashing—soft rubber fins gently flex clothes up, down and around. No bolting down.



Overflow Rinsing floats soap scum over the top of tub, never down through clothes. After a triple rinse spin-drying leaves clothes drip-free.

Only Kelvinator's new Automatic Clothes Dryer has all these 3 safety features

Safe Temperature for all Fabrics. Kelvinator dries them all without harm, with warm gentle breezes instead of high heat.

Safe Porcelain Cylinder Prevents Snags, Stains. Glass-smooth porcelain protects clothes. No tearing. Can't rust. Lifetime finish.

Safety Door Stops Dryer Automatically When Opened. Safety for children. You can inspect, add or remove clothes at any time.

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